Anatomy Introduction

I. **Anatomy**: Study of the location, shape and structure of the organs and organ systems

Physiology: Study of the functions of the organs and organ systems

II. **Directional Terms**-

A. **Lateral**- away from the mid-line of the torso

Medial- toward the midline of the torso

B. **Proximal**- used for limbs, closer to the torso

Distal- used for limbs, further away from the torso

C. **Anterior**- the face side of a person

Posterior-the spine side of a person

D. **Ventral**- the belly side of a person

Dorsal-the spine side of a person

E. **Superior**-toward the head

Inferior- away from the head, toward the feet

F. **Superficial**- closer to the body surface

Deep- further into the body

III. **Panes and Sections**- ways of cutting a sample for viewing

A. **Sagittal**- vertical cut, divides right/left,

a. **midsagittal**- a cut directly on the midline

B. **Frontal**- vertical cut, divides anterior, posterior

C. **Transverse**- horizontal cut, divides superior from inferior

D. **Oblique**- cut at angle between transverse and sagittal or frontal

IV. **Human Body**

A. **Anatomical Position**- assumed position for viewing a body

The body is: standing erect, facing observer, arms down palms toward observer, toes pointing forward

B. **Bilateral symmetry**- the left and right sides of humans are mirror images

C. **Body Cavities**- body has hollow spaces that contain the organs

1. **Dorsal body cavity**-Divided into: **cranial cavity**-made of skull bones, holds brain & **vertebral cavity**-made of vertebrae & holds spinal cord

2**. Ventral body** cavity-divided into:

a. **Thoracic Cavity**- contains heart and lungs

b. **Abdominopelvic cavity**- contains digestive, urinary and reproductive organs